

**Communicable Disease Epidemiology
and Immunization Section**

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Health Advisory: Updated CDC Guidance for 1) Travel and Testing of Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age for Zika Virus Infection in Response to Expanded Localized Mosquito-borne Zika Virus Transmission in Florida and, 2) Evaluation and Management of Infants with Possible Congenital Zika Virus Infection, 26 August 2016

Actions requested:

- Be aware that new areas of local mosquito-borne transmission of Zika are being identified in Florida. As of August 25, active Zika transmission has been reported in two areas of Miami-Dade County, FL (<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>).
- Be aware that areas with active Zika virus transmission are emerging. Advise pregnant patients to avoid non-essential travel all [areas with active Zika virus transmission](#), including the specified areas of Miami-Dade County. **Pregnant women and their partners who are concerned about being exposed to Zika may want to consider postponing nonessential travel to all parts of Miami-Dade County.**
- **Assess all pregnant patients for possible Zika virus exposure during each prenatal care visit**, including for signs and symptoms of Zika virus disease, a travel history, and their sexual partner's potential exposure to Zika virus to determine whether Zika virus testing is indicated.
- Be aware of updated CDC guidance for evaluation and management of infants with possible congenital Zika virus infection. See resources below for more details.
- Test infants born to mothers with laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection during pregnancy and infants who have abnormal clinical or neuroimaging findings suggestive of congenital Zika syndrome (microcephaly, intracranial calcifications or other brain anomalies, or eye anomalies, among others) and a maternal epidemiologic link suggesting possible transmission, regardless of maternal Zika virus test results.
- Collect serum and urine from infants in the first 2 days of life, if possible, for PCR and IgM testing; testing of cord blood is no longer recommended. A positive infant serum or urine rRT-PCR test result confirms congenital Zika virus infection. Positive Zika virus IgM testing, with a negative rRT-PCR result, indicates probable congenital Zika virus infection.
- **Report suspected cases by calling 206-296-4774.** Public Health is available for consultation about testing of suspected Zika cases. A completed [Zika intake form](#) is required prior to approval of testing through Public Health.

Background: Florida Dept. of Health continues to investigate Zika virus transmission in Miami-Dade County and information about areas of Zika transmission is rapidly evolving. A new area of active transmission in a 1.5-square-mile section of Miami Beach has been identified in addition to the previously reported area of active transmission in the Wynwood neighborhood of Miami. It is possible that other neighborhoods in Miami-Dade County have active Zika virus transmission that is not yet apparent.

Resources:

- CDC Health Advisory: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00394.asp>
- CDC MMWR –Infants with possible congenital Zika virus: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6533e2.htm?s_cid=mm6533e2_w
- CDC Zika resources for healthcare providers: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/index.html>